

FILIBUSTERS IN A DESPERATE PLIGHT

Kauai and Hawaii Fight Hard Against Oahu and Maui Delegations.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE UP Apportionment Resolution Cause of Legislative Battle.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

With seventeen votes to thirteen the Oahu and Maui delegations in the house were unable yesterday to pass the concurrent resolution requesting congress to apportion the representation in this Territory on the basis of registered voters, instead of citizen population.

The passage of this resolution might mean a step toward giving Oahu a representation of sixteen representatives in the house and eight senators in the senate, a majority in both houses sufficient to control legislation in spite of any combination made between the other counties.

But the resolution was considered in committee of the whole and it was impossible to get a vote on the direct resolution. Every time a motion was made to rise and report in favor of the resolution some amendment was submitted and then followed a rollcall on a motion to table the amendment.

Appeal to Mauls.

Appeals of the most frantic kind were made to the members of the Maui delegation to break away from the alliance with Oahu, but five of Maui's six delegates stood fast, Waiaho only voting just as solidly with the combined Hawaii and Kauai delegations.

Finally seeing that they were beaten the delegates from Hawaii and Kauai began a filibuster. First Representative Affonso from Hilo, talked for forty-five minutes, until he was forced to quit in the middle of a sentence he forgot the subject of.

Then Representative Rice talked until he could think of nothing more to say and then proceeded to read editorials from the Maui News, Hilo Tribune and poetry from the Detroit Free Press. That was the last straw and the Oahu men threw up their hands and tried a last desperate trick to get out of the hole.

Correa, of the Fifth district, made a motion which the opposition had tried several times, to rise and report progress with leave to sit again. This carried by a vote of 29 to 1 and the house reconvened.

Loss the Trick.

It was right here that the trick was lost, for while it was the intention of the Oahu men to get the resolution before the house, where they could force action, Representative Long moved to table the report of the committee to be considered Monday, and this carried.

The opportunity was lost, for the time being. In the course of the fight the question of woman suffrage was injected, and a vote to grant the suffrage to the women of the Territory of Hawaii was lost by a vote of seventeen to thirteen—and not a woman was present. It is asserted that this question will be brought up again on Monday, when there will be an opportunity for large delegations of women to be present if interested.

Question of Representation.

The committee of the whole went into session, with Representative George P. Cooke of Maui in the chair. Representative Williamson presented the concurrent resolution and called attention to the danger of the Asiatic population to the Territory, especially as representation by citizenship includes the many children of Chinese and Japanese parents born in the islands. He moved the committee rise and report to the house in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

That was as far as ever the Oahu and Maui delegations progressed. The question of woman suffrage was sprung at this time.

Representative Rice became sarcastic. He stated that even with the representation which Oahu has now it can not accomplish anything, and asserted that it is general representation that counts.

Woman Suffrage.

"Haven't women as much right to representation as men?" he queried, as though in earnest. "I am proud of the record of the men of Kauai and of their right to representation on the basis of population, for it shows that they have large families."

"We represent all the citizens, as well as the men who are registered, and I offer this amendment for two representatives in the senate and that congress grant the right of suffrage to all women of legal age who are citizens of this Territory."

There was a general seconding of the amendment, and things began to get interesting. Rice held that to take away citizen representation it would only be right to give the women the right to vote so they could represent themselves. (Applause.)

"Woman suffrage is becoming more and more widespread," continued Representative Rice. "Talk about your vote in London; if we cut out the representation of women they will come down here and throw us out." (Applause.)

Rice stated that if Maui was to be apportioned it should be given a fair

show, and he moved the adoption of the amendment to give the women of the islands the suffrage.

A Mixed Family.

Then Kawewehi got in his five work. He spoke in support of the amendment and while acknowledging that he was a home ruler stated that his sister was a Democrat and his wife a Republican, but that both were in favor of woman suffrage.

"It seems to me," said Kawewehi, "that the members of Oahu are selfish and I don't see any use of holding any other elections as the sixteen members from this county would control legislation if this resolution is adopted by congress. If it was known this question of woman suffrage was to come up the back part of this hall would be filled with women."

Give Women a Chance.

Sheldon moved to defer action until Monday at two o'clock to give the women a chance to be present. Then followed the vote on the question of giving women the right to vote. The rollcall was as follows:

Ayes: Affonso, Coney, Hale, Huddy, Kawewehi, Makekau, Moanohu, Kaneo, Kawaakoa, Kellinohi, Long, Mahoe, Marcellino, Tavares, Watkins, Williamson, Yates. Total, 17.

H. L. Holstein then jumped into the ring. He stated that no legislature had taken action since 1901 on apportionment and asked why action should be taken now.

"There is nothing in the Republican platform to compel us to take this matter up at this session," remarked Holstein, in an effort to gain time. "I want to protest against snap judgment."

Then he submitted an amendment to strike out the word "voters" and insert the word "population" in the resolution. He added that he was opposed to railroad any proposition, especially one of such importance, through the house.

Good Word for Japanese.

"Go slow," said Holstein in support of his motion. "It is good to discuss the question in the committee of the whole, but don't act hastily. I want to object to the remark of the gentleman from the Fourth district regarding Japanese population. I object to being classified with California legislators. The Japanese are among the best people we have. We might just as well object to the Scandinavians or Russians."

Williamson remarked that the remarks about the Republican platform were not well taken as the legislature had acted upon a lot of things that were not in the platform. He moved to table the motion made by Holstein.

"It is not gentlemanly to move to table a motion in committee of the whole," remarked the Speaker. "That is why the house goes into committee of the whole," added Sheldon. "It is to freely discuss matters and the question should not be tabled. This is a most important question and brought up at the last moment, and I ask that that it be not swallowed without salt. I move that it be deferred to Monday."

Representative Archer made an appeal to the Maui delegates.

Maui on the Map.

Then Tavares spoke bitterly and sarcastically. "I am glad to hear that Maui is in the United States," said Tavares. "All through the session it has been Kauai and Hawaii, and Kauai has got all it wants. Now for the first time it is Maui and the cry is 'Maui, Maui, oh, Maui' (Applause). I would rather see someone's else head drop than Maui's."

"I am glad to hear that speech, it is fine for Kauai," cried Rice. "But they are using your Maui delegates as tools and will put you over a barrel, and when you come back it will be a cry of 'Maui, Maui, oh, Maui,' where are you? and the answer will be that you are a tool of Oahu."

Chinese for Progress.

"And I want to say that there are no better citizens than the Chinese born in this Territory, and I resent for them the slight cast on them by the member from the Fourth in his opening remarks. They always stand for the Republican party and progress." (Applause.)

Rice stated that he was willing to leave it to congress, which would give everyone a square deal, because legislation was not made in back offices there and he was not worrying about the resolution. He was willing to leave it to congress, which would consider both sides, he said.

"The gentleman from the third has named Kauai," continued Rice, "but Kauai has always stood for a fair deal. Let Kauai be cut down to one representative and give it to Maui—give it to Maui. It is better to go to congress this way, for congress will hear both sides."

Kellinohi moved that the committee rise and report in favor that the resolution be passed. But Sheldon got the floor.

"Remember, Maui," he warned; "that the wheel will never turn with the water that is passed," and he moved to ask that the committee report progress with leave to sit again.

Question of Fairness.

Representative Coney was the man who threw oil on the troubled waters. He held that it was not a question of Kauai getting this, or Maui getting that, but of fairness.

"It doesn't matter to Kauai as to whether Kauai sends one or four representatives here, it will get what is fair. I am sure, but to give Oahu sixteen representatives out of thirty is not fair."

Representative Yates stated that if Oahu had been in love with Maui in the early part of the session it could have got all it wanted. But now it wanted Maui to give it the whole swing.

Holstein submitted an amendment to strike out all of the resolution after the word "election" on the first page of the printed copy.

Affonso started to speak to the amendment and after speaking for some time Correa wanted to know what he was speaking about. Affonso said it was indifference, but Correa claimed the floor. Affonso related that he would refuse to be gagged by Correa or any other member, even if he had to stay till midnight.

"If the gentleman from Hilo thinks he can override the rules he is foolish," retorted Correa.

Chairman Cooke ruled that Affonso

HILO SCHOOL BEING PROBED

MANY CHARGES MADE BY BOTH SIDES — IMMORALITY HINTED AT.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Sensational statements were made yesterday by Mrs. Compton, the former teacher of English at the Hilo School, during the investigation of the charges made by Principal Richmond against her.

Mrs. Compton flatly denied the charges of insubordination, failure to make reports, and that of having insulted the other teachers. She stated that on one occasion she had caught Richmond and a servant girl in a compromising attitude at the Lewis boardinghouse. Pressed for details, Mrs. Compton said that she would not like to speak before a mixed audience on the affair; still, if the chairman insisted, it would be done.

The matter was dropped then, as far as the public hearing was concerned. How Trouble Started.

Asked as to when the friction started at the high school and what led up to the affair, Mrs. Compton spoke at length.

"Richmond and I came from San Francisco on the same boat. A lady who belongs to Maui was also on board. She was my particular friend, and we were always together. Richmond paid us a lot of attention, and Miss Sandry, who is also a teacher at the high school and who is infatuated with Richmond, showed signs of jealousy. I talked over the matter with Richmond and asked him what were the relations between him and Miss Sandry. He replied that they had traveled together and that he wrote to her sometimes."

"I thought it strange that Miss Sandry should only stay such a short time with her mother on the mainland and that she should return on the same steamer as Richmond. I told him that his attention to me spoke of 'our forefathers,' explaining that as an American citizen it was the forefathers of the country who fought for liberty."

"And now the Maui delegates acknowledge allying themselves with Oahu because they have not got all they want, even to 'damn the Territory' and wreck the Republican party. That is not the main way to act."

Affonso Orates.

Affonso spoke at length, stating that if the resolution was adopted Maui would see the county government done away with and appealed to the Maui delegation not to be traitors to county government. He spoke of "our forefathers," explaining that as an American citizen it was the forefathers of the country who fought for liberty.

"And now the Maui delegates acknowledge allying themselves with Oahu because they have not got all they want, even to 'damn the Territory' and wreck the Republican party. That is not the main way to act."

He appealed to the Maui delegation to break its alliance with Oahu, which had turned down Hawaii when joined to them, turned down Kauai and would turn down Maui. He added that it was the ambition of Oahu to have the upper hand over all of the other delegations from the other islands.

"I want to get back to the question of government by commission for there are men in Honolulu, capitalists and men of wealth, who want to control this legislature. They don't now, but with Oahu in control they will, and if that does not do they will claim we are un-American and bring up the scare of the aliens. I claim the Hawaiian-born child of these aliens, when educated in our public schools, will be of higher intelligence than the present generation, for the world progresses and each generation has better opportunities. Under the resolution there will be sixteen little kings in Oahu." (Groans.)

Correa raised the point that Affonso had talked over thirty minutes.

"I have talked forty-five minutes, but I am the judge of when to quit," remarked Affonso.

Chairman Cooke ruled that he had talked enough, and Affonso sat down with the remark that he needed a rest anyway.

Then Representative Long moved to table the amendment and it was carried by a vote of seventeen to thirteen. Marcellino moved that the committee rise to report in favor of the resolution. Sheldon moved to table the amendment. The motion to table the amendment was carried by a vote of nineteen to eleven. Rice voting in favor and immediately moving to reconsider.

Diversified Readings.

In support of his motion to reconsider he spoke for an hour. When he could not think of anything else to say he read editorials from the Maui News and the Hilo Tribune, also poetry from the Detroit Free Press.

"I am going to show the Maui delegation why we should reconsider this amendment," remarked Rice, "because it is a sporting proposition."

"Is there any way of stopping this?" asked Tavares in despair.

Then Rice quoted some more poetry. "I would rather be a booster than a knacker any day," he read from the Detroit Free Press, and there was a burst of laughter. Then he sat down for a moment.

Kellinohi saw his chance and moved to table the motion to reconsider, and it was carried sixteen to thirteen. Then Holstein, as usual, submitted another amendment regarding the sixth session of the legislature of 1909.

Chairman Cooke held that the amendment was out of order, as it was impossible to hold six sessions of the legislature in ten years. An appeal was taken from his ruling and he was upheld by a vote of eighteen to ten.

Electric Lights and Action.

By this time the electric lights were blazing and more poetry from Rice was threatening, so the Oahu men in desperation tried a trick. They moved to the rear and recommenced sitting to sit again. It was carried.

But Long moved to table the report and reconsider it Monday. This was not according to doled out program, and he said gaps from those who saw the last session slipping away, the Oahu men's motion carried and the hope of the Oahu delegation to get the resolution before the house, where they could force action, was lost.

and that that person was not named Richmond.

Allaged Lethargy.

Arriving in Hilo and settling at the Lewis boardinghouse, I found that Richmond was having a flirtation with Mrs. Lewis. I know that Mr. Kellinohi of the Hilo Tribune had warned Richmond that people were talking of the attention paid Mrs. Lewis. The alleged reply from Richmond was, 'There is nothing doing while Jarrett is about.' What was meant by 'nothing doing' I do not know.

Jealousy the Cause.

"I feel that Mrs. Lewis is at the bottom of the whole trouble, and that petty jealousy is the cause of the row. In October last I was a witness to a disgraceful affair between Richmond and a servant girl named Margaret at the Lewis place. I told Richmond that I would report him to the board of education if I saw anything of the sort again."

"Richmond acted like an insane man at times, and when another newspaperman, Editor Connors of the Hawaii Herald, used to drop in during the evening and read Kipling to me, Richmond would glare at Connors like a maniac."

Connors and Kipling.

"Mr. Connors reads Kipling beautifully, so I don't know why Richmond used to get mad."

"I left the Lewis home through petty jealousy and then I found out that Mrs. W. H. Smith, wife of the attorney here present today, had spoken ill of me to all my former friends. I attribute it all to Mrs. Lewis, and I found out that Mrs. Smith had spread stories about me around the town."

"I was told by Mrs. Smith, when I asked her about the business, that 'Billy,' her husband, had received a fee. As Richmond had remarked to me that he would engage an attorney in connection with some affair, I asked him if the matter in which he and Margaret were mixed up, was the cause of the trouble."

In response to my enquiry regarding Margaret, Richmond declared: 'I'll give you in this case.' I then told him that I would tell of his little affair with Margaret."

Trip to Rainbow Falls.

"I went to Rainbow Falls once with Richmond and, without going into details, I may say that I showed as much indignation as a woman is capable of at his actions. Later on Richmond asked me if I would resign my position in such a way that he could give another lady friend of his the bill. I refused to do so and said again that I would tell about the affair with Margaret. That episode was a most embarrassing one; do you wish me to tell of it in public? I would rather speak in private about the affair."

Formal Hearing.

The investigation was called for ten o'clock yesterday morning and, at nine-thirty, everybody was on hand. The scene was set in Superintendent Pope's office and, at the appointed hour, Messrs. Stanley, Moir, Gibson, Aiken and Mrs. Wilcox were in attendance. Two other commissioners, Miss Paris and Mr. Rice, were absent. Rice will be on hand tomorrow, when the investigation will be continued.

Right from the start of the proceedings Mrs. Compton appeared to be cool and collected. She showed that she possessed brains, and it was only toward the end of the investigation that she began to charge everybody connected with the school with conduct that, if true, will create an upheaval in Hilo.

The first steps taken in the investigation, were to state the charges made by Richmond against Mrs. Compton. They were three: first, failure to make reports; second, insubordination; third, insulting the other teachers.

Mrs. Compton's written reply was to the effect that she denied all the charges and called for an investigation.

For Good of School.

Richmond, before the commissioners, yesterday, said: "I presented the charges against Mrs. Compton, to Inspector Gibson, and I also mentioned the names of my witnesses. I can add other data that is not incorporated in the written charges."

Judge Stanley then suggested that each charge be taken up in turn. The rest of the board agreed to this and charge number one was started upon.

Richmond then told about his asking Mrs. Compton and Miss Deyo to help out in getting their plans ready for the eighth and ninth grade work. He said that he some time afterward, asked Mrs. Compton and Miss Deyo for the work. He claimed that Mrs. Compton evaded the subject and, finally, refused to do what she was told. Miss Deyo was willing to do the work if Mrs. Compton would perform her part of it.

No Right to Ask Her.

Richmond stated that Mrs. Compton declared that he had no right to ask her to do the work. He added that Mrs. Compton said that her education had cost a lot of money and that she would not do the work as outlined.

Mrs. Compton was then given an opportunity to ask questions regarding the first charge against her. She availed herself of the offer and at once made an impression by the way in which she conducted her case. In comparison with Richmond, who blundered through everything he said, the lady loomed up like a skilled attorney or as a person who had been well coached.

"What book is being used in the eighth and ninth grades?" asked Mrs. Compton. Richmond explained all about the matter, and then the lady inquired as to how the talk about data came up. "Did I not go over the matter with you, Mr. Richmond?" she asked the principal.

Judge Stanley then suggested that Mrs. Compton confine herself to the matter before the board and added that it was the intention of the commissioners to give her every opportunity of being heard.

There then ensued a long talk about certain books that were used in the different grades. Richmond said that he had been principal of the Hilo High School for five years and that he considered it to be for the benefit of the school to make the charges against Mrs. Compton.

I asked Mrs. Compton for the work in the eighth grade in September or October last year," said Richmond. "I made the request," he continued, "for the work, but the matter had dragged on for a long time. Mrs. Compton refused my request during the first term of school."

The only other question about the

first charge was an inquiry from Mrs. Compton as to from whom the suggestion of the division of work had come. "From me," replied Richmond.

Second Charge.

With reference to the second charge, Richmond declared that he had asked Mrs. Compton to have her themes in English read and handed to him. The lady's reply, according to Richmond, was: "I'll do nothing of the sort." Richmond then stated that he called Miss Deyo over from her class to be a witness to the reply of Mrs. Compton. That lady is alleged to have then remarked: "This persecution must stop; I'll report you to the proper authorities. The English themes are in my drawer and you can do as you like."

Richmond declared that Mrs. Compton refused absolutely to hand in the themes; he said that she gave no reason for her action, and that she most emphatically said: "I'll do nothing of the sort."

John T. Moir asked if that was all there was to the charge of insulting conduct. Richmond at once replied: "No, I have other charges. Mrs. Compton came to me at the time that the Shriners visited Hilo, and asked for permission to make the trip to the volcano. I told her that I had no authority to excuse her from work but that, if she were really ill and her health required that she have a change, she could lay off. Mrs. Compton went for the trip and I don't think she was as sick as she claimed to be. I think she was well enough to teach school."

Volcano Trip.

Mrs. Compton told about the trip to the volcano, and she denied a statement made that she had walked with a man from Glenwood to the Volcano House. "I did walk with three Shriners, from the hotel to the crater," she confessed, "but that was all there was to it."

Richmond then stated that one of the pupils who had "failed" at the High School, had been given a private examination by Mrs. Compton and that the lady had tried to change the marks given the lad so that he could go into a higher grade.

"It is not the policy of the school to give pupils other examinations after they have failed," inquired Mrs. Compton, of Richmond. The reply was to the effect that it was not so.

Richmond, backing up his charges, stated that Mrs. Compton had spoken angrily at times and that she had pretended that she did not know what was expected of her. All matters were carefully explained to her, said Richmond, and he wound up by saying that Mrs. Compton demanded that she be given full control of the literary exercises.

Wreck Hilo High School.

"I refused to take the control of the work away from Mrs. Lewis," said Richmond, "and then Mrs. Compton declared that she would wreck the Hilo High School. She added that I did not know enough to run the place. Other teachers were present and Mrs. Compton spoke in very angry terms. That was in December. At meetings of the faculty Mrs. Compton objected to my orders. Her manner to me was insolent."

Judge Stanley questioned Richmond at length on the matter and asked what words Mrs. Compton used when threatening the school. "I'll wreck the High School" was Mrs. Compton's remark," repeated Richmond, and he added that he had told Mr. Pope the substance of the conversation.

Richmond claimed that Mrs. Compton, before being suspended, came to him and demanded that he should sign some paper about her work being up to date. He refused to do so and Miss Allen was present at the time.

"Mrs. Compton approached me when pupils were present," Richmond stated, and demanded that I sign the paper. I told her that it was not usual for the principal of a school to do anything of the sort."

Much Friction.

In answer to a question of Mr. Aiken, Richmond asserted that friction between Mrs. Compton and himself started before the new teacher had been at the school two months. There was a lack of harmony in the school, said Richmond and, according to the principal, Mrs. Compton had spoken in insulting terms of him to the other teachers.

"I have seen Mrs. Compton and other teachers talking together and, although I could not hear what was said, I could see that Mrs. Compton was angry by the way she behaved," concluded Richmond.

Richmond, finally wrote to Honolulu, and requested that Inspector Gibson be sent to Hilo to investigate the trouble at the school. Here again, Richmond repeated the statement that Mrs. Compton declared that she would "wreck the High School." "Mrs. Lewis was present," added the principal.

Long Talks.

At this stage of the investigation Representative Long addressed the meeting, and stated that the legislature desired a thorough investigation, and that nobody should be shielded. If not, the house would go deeper and uncover the whole scandal—if any existed.

"We want the commissioners to do the whole work; an inquiry by the legislature would give too much notoriety to the affair," concluded Long.

Miss Deyo, who was called as a witness by Richmond, said that she heard Mrs. Compton say, "This persecution must end."

Mrs. Compton, when asked for the English themes by Mr. Richmond, replied that the papers were in her desk and that if the principal wanted them he could go and get them," was the first statement made by Mrs. Compton, declared Miss Deyo.

Immorality.

"Have you ever noticed Mrs. Compton to be angry?" was asked of Miss Deyo by Richmond.

"Yes, when Mr. Pope was in Hilo," replied Miss Deyo. "Mr. Pope did not visit Mrs. Compton's room and she came into my room and said that Hilo people did not recognize her merits, and that they were countenancing immorality. 'The church people were the same,' she said, and I took it to refer to the people of the school. The threats of Mrs. Compton to expose the immorality were made on or about the end of the first term."

Mrs. Compton—"Did I say that there was immorality among the teaching force? What did you think I meant, Miss Deyo?"

"Well, from the conversation I had with you, Mrs. Compton, I think you meant that the teachers were immoral. It was your speaking of Mrs. Lewis

UNION MEN ARE ACCUSED OF CRIME

Three Arrested Charged With Blowing Up Los Angeles Times.

DETECTIVE BURNS BUSY

Nitroglycerin and Caps Found in Their Possession.

(Herald.)

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—After months of quiet work, Detective William Burns arrested in this city yesterday John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Structural Iron Workers' Association, on a charge of being accessory to the blowing up of the Times building in Los Angeles, October 1 last.

Ninety-four sticks of dynamite of the same brand as that which was used to blow up the Times building and five hundred caps were found in the storeroom of the building in which he has his office, and other dynamite and nitroglycerin were found in a barn rented by him.

Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles placed \$25,000 at the disposal of Detective Burns to run down the men responsible for the death of twenty-one printers and reporters of The Times, and he has been on their trail ever since.

The structural iron workers were directly involved in the fight in Los Angeles and The Times fought the union bitterly. Beside blowing up The Times building, the Llewellyn Iron Works was also blown up, after three attempts, although not put out of business.

Two More Arrested.

DETROIT, April 23.—James W. McNamara, a union printer, and E. O. McNamagal, a union iron worker, were arrested here yesterday for complicity in blowing up The Times building in Los Angeles. It is asserted that they can be directly connected with the dynamiting of the great newspaper office which resulted in the death of twenty-one men.

BIG LEAGUE SCORES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Scores in the big league games today were:

American League.

New York—New York 0, Washington 1.
Boston—Boston 13, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland—Cleveland 6, St. Louis 5.